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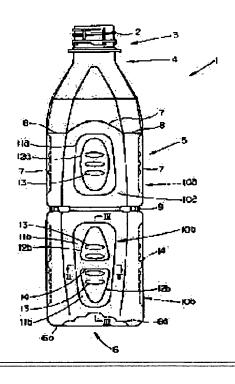
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(54) SYNTHETIC RESIN CONTAINER

(57)Abstract:

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PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a synthetic resin container wherein a recess is not likely to cause creep strain even if containers are stacked and stored in numerous stages and the creep strain may not cause permanent deformation. SOLUTION: The synthetic resin container comprises a mouth 3, a neck 4 connected to the mouth 3 increasing in diameter downwardly from the mouth 3, a body 5 connected to the neck 4 including an approximately rectangular cross sectional face and a bottom 6 connected to the body 5 for constituting a ground part 6b. Recesses 10a, 10b formed of parts of a surface 7 of the body 5 recessed inside the container for absorbing reduced pressure inside the container are provided. A rib 14 laid across the recess 10b is provided.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The regio oralis which equips a periphery with a thread part, and the neck whose diameter connect to this regio oralis, and turn caudad and is expanded from this regio oralis, In the container made of synthetic resin equipped with the crevice which consists of a drum section which connects with this neck and is equipped with the cross section of an abbreviation square, and a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis which connects with this drum section and constitutes the touch-down section, is absorbed and formed in the interior of a container in a part of front face of this drum section, and absorbs the reduced pressure inside a container The container made of synthetic resin characterized by preparing the rib which crosses said crevice.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the container made of synthetic resin equipped with the crevice which a drum section is equipped with the cross section of an abbreviation square, is absorbed and formed in the interior of a container in a part of front face of this drum section, and absorbs the reduced pressure inside a container.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, as containers, such as coffee and soy sauce, it consists of polyethylene terephthalate resin etc. and the container 15 made of synthetic resin equipped with the regio oralis 3 which equips a periphery with a thread part 2, a neck 4, a drum section 5, and the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 6 that constitutes a ground plane is known like **4**.

[0003] The drum section 5 of said container 15 made of synthetic resin consists of a panel side 7, and the panel side 7 and the narrow connection side 8 of the width of face allotted among seven, and the cross section has become an abbreviation square according to the panel side 7. Although the cross section of a drum section 5 forms the octagon in the actual condition according to the panel side 7 and the connection side 8, since ***** is narrow compared with the panel side 7, the connection side 8 calls the configuration of this cross section an "abbreviation square" on these specifications. In addition, as for the connection of the panel side 7 and the connection side 8, beveling may be performed.

[0004] The panel side 7 is separated up and down by the circumferential groove 9 which covered the perimeter and was prepared in the abbreviation center section of the drum section 5, and top crevice 10a which is absorbed and formed in the interior of a container in a part of panel side 7, respectively, and absorbs the reduced pressure inside a container, and larger bottom crevice 10b than crevice 10a are prepared.

[0005] With the synthetic-resin container 15 of said configuration, if it is sealed with the cap (not shown) screwed on a thread part 2 after carrying out ordinary temperature restoration of the contents, such as said coffee and soy sauce, by the aseptic condition, since said contents will cause the oxygen and the chemical reaction in a container and oxygen will be consumed, the interior of a container is decompressed. Moreover, if said soft drink is cooled after seal also when elevated-temperature restoration is carried out for sterilization of the soft drink which does not contain carbonic acid, such as barley tea, oolong tea, and mineral water, in the synthetic-resin container 15, the interior of a container will be decompressed like said coffee, soy sauce, etc. Since said crevices 10a and 10b are established in the panel side 7 at this time, the synthetic-resin container 15 can absorb said reduced pressure, and can avoid deformation of the container by this reduced pressure.

[0006] However, reduction of the metsuke amount of the synthetic-resin container 15 is desired for reduction of raw material cost, and if said contents are accumulated on multistage after restoration and seal, such a synthetic-resin container 15 in recent years It is during storage un-arranging [that the synthetic-resin container 15 of the lower berth becomes the permanent deformation which does not restore the creep deformation which said bottom crevice 10b reverses to the method of the outside of a container with the weight of the container 15 of an upper case also after a lifting and this deformation are removed in a load]. [0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It cancels this un-arranging, after contents restoration, even if it puts and stores in multistage, a crevice cannot cause creep deformation easily, and this invention aims to let this creep deformation offer the container made of synthetic resin which does not cause permanent deformation.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain this purpose, the container made of synthetic resin of this invention The regio oralis, the neck whose diameter connect to this regio oralis, and turn caudad and is expanded from this regio oralis, and the drum section which connects with this neck and is equipped with the cross section of an abbreviation square, In the container made of synthetic resin equipped with the crevice which consists of a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis which connects with this drum section and constitutes the touch-down section, is absorbed and formed in the interior of a container in a part of front face of this drum section, and absorbs the reduced pressure inside a container, it is characterized by preparing the rib which crosses said crevice.

[0009] Since the rib which crosses said crevice was prepared according to the container made of synthetic resin of this invention, when it put and stores in multistage after contents restoration and the weight of the container of an upper case is applied to the container made of synthetic resin of the lower berth, this crevice is a pile to a lifting about creep deformation. Moreover, since the rib which crosses said crevice is prepared according to the container made of synthetic resin of this invention, even if this crevice causes reversal deformation by the horizontal compressive load, it can restore deformation easily by removing a load.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Next, it explains in more detail about the gestalt of operation of this invention, referring to an attached drawing. Drawing 1 R> 1 is [the II-II line sectional view of drawing 1 and drawing 3 of the front view of the container made of synthetic resin of this operation gestalt and drawing 2] the III-III line sectional views of drawing 1.

[0011] The container 1 made of synthetic resin of this operation gestalt is equipped with the regio oralis 3 which equips a periphery with a thread part 2, the neck 4, the drum section 5, and the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 6 that constitutes a ground plane like **1** . A drum section 5 is allotted between the panel side 7, the panel side 7, and 7, and consists of a connection side 8 where ***** is narrow compared with the panel side 7, and the cross section has become an abbreviation square according to the panel side 7. [0012] It connects with the regio oralis 3, and since the cross section of said neck 4 is circular gradually, it changes to an abbreviation square, while turning caudad and expanding the diameter from the regio oralis 3. Moreover, said pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 6 is equipped with bulge section 6a which bulges inside a container, and even ground-plane 6b is formed in the periphery section of bulge section 6a. [0013] The panel side 7 is separated up and down by the circumferential groove 9 which covered the perimeter and was prepared in the abbreviation center section of the drum section 5, a part of panel side 7 is absorbed and formed in the interior of a container, respectively, and top crevice 10a which absorbs the reduced pressure inside a container, and bigger bottom crevice 10b than crevice 10a are prepared. Said crevices 10a and 10b consist of slant faces 11a and 11b absorbed in the interior of a container from the panel side 7, and bases 12a and 12b surrounded by slant faces 11a and 11b, and two or more 1st ribs 13 which bulge in the method of the outside of a container further are formed in Bases 12a and 12b. Moreover, while

[0014] The 1st four ribs 13 are formed in base 12of top crevice 10a a at base 12of three-piece and bottom crevice 10b b, and every 2nd two ribs 14 are arranged up and down in base 12b. Moreover, as shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3, the 2nd rib 14 is larger than the 1st rib 13, and the top-most vertices are located in the inner direction more slightly than the panel side 7.

crosses crevice 10b is formed in bigger base 12of bottom crevice 10b b than crevice 10a, and crevice 10b is

bulging in the method of the outside of a container in the center of abbreviation, the 2nd rib 14 which

[0015] Next, full injection restoration of the mineral water was carried out by ordinary temperature restoration, and on both sides of the drum section 5 of the container 1 made of synthetic resin which screwed on and sealed the cap to the thread part 2, horizontal compression was carried out from both sides with the compression test vessel, and with the internal pressure of this horizontal compression, Crevices 10a and 10b measured the compressive force (kgf) when carrying out reversal deformation to the method of the outside of a container, and considered as the index of creep-proof deformans in the upper part of a circumferential groove 9. The container made of synthetic resin is considered to excel in creep-proof deformans, so that the value of said compressive force is large. About five sample offering numbers, the stability of the deformation when removing said compressive force and this compressive force is shown in Table 1.

[0016] For the comparison, horizontal compression was carried out with the compression test vessel like said container 1 made of synthetic resin about what improved in part the conventional container 15 (example 1 of a comparison) made of synthetic resin shown in drawing 4 and drawing 5, and the container 15 made of synthetic resin (example 2 of a comparison), drawing 6 or the container 18 (example 3 of a comparison)

bisected with the 2nd rib 14.

made of synthetic resin of **8**, drawing 9, or the container 19 (example 4 of a comparison) made of synthetic resin of **11**. About five sample offering numbers, the stability of the deformation when removing compressive force (kgf) and this compressive force when Crevices 10a and 10b carry out reversal deformation at the method of the outside of a container is collectively shown in Table 1 with the internal pressure of said horizontal compression.

[0017] The container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison is a configuration as the term of the above "a Prior art" described. In more detail, the bases 12a and 12b of said crevices 10a and 10b are flat surfaces, and five ribs 13 which bulge in the method of the outside of a container from Bases 12a and 12b are formed in base 12of top crevice 10a a at base 12of three-piece and bottom crevice 10b b. Moreover, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u> (a), the connection 16 of slant-face 11b and base 12b crosses in the shape of a straight line.

[0018] The container made of synthetic resin of the example 2 of a comparison has the same composition as the container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison except for the connection 17 of slant-face 11b and base 12b having become curved surface-like, as shown in drawing 5 (b).

[0019] Moreover, as shown in <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u>, the container 18 made of synthetic resin of the example 3 of a comparison is large as compared with the container 15 made of synthetic resin in the width of face of slant-face 11b of bottom crevice 10b, and is the same configuration as the container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison except for constituting the width of face of base 12b narrowly.

[0020] Moreover, the container 19 made of synthetic resin of the example 4 of a comparison is the same configuration as the container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison except for the bulge section 20 which, on the whole, bulged the center section of base 12b of bottom crevice 10b on the container outside being formed, as shown in <u>drawing 9</u> thru/or <u>drawing 11</u>.

[Table 1]

Ī			実施形	態	比較例	1	比較例	2	比較例3	比較例 4
反転変形時の	試料	1	16.	4	7.	5	6.	8	7.0	10.0
		2	15.	0	7.	8	7.	5	7.4	10.3
		3	18.	8	7.	9	7.	1	7. 5	10.0
		4	15.	8	8.	2	7.	5	7.6	10.6
圧縮		5	16.	6	7.	9	7.	4	7. 5	9.8
カ	平	均	16.	5	7.	9	7.	3	7.4	10.1
復	元	性	0		×		×		×	×

反転変形時の圧縮力: kgf

復元性:○…圧縮力を取り除くと復元する

×…圧縮力を取り除いても復元しない(永久変形)

[0022] As shown in Table 1, reversal deformation restores the container 1 made of synthetic resin of this operation gestalt by **** which removes the load (compressive force) used as the cause even if the compressive force at the time of reversal deformation is large and reversal deformation arises.

[0023] To the container 1 made of synthetic resin of this operation gestalt, with the conventional container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison, reversal deformation arises in about 50% of compressive force of the container 1 made of synthetic resin, and even if it removes the load (compressive force) used as the cause, reversal deformation is not restored. Reversal deformation arises in compressive force equivalent to the conventional container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison, and the container made of synthetic resin of the example 2 of a comparison and the container 18 made of synthetic resin of the example 3 of a comparison do not restore reversal deformation, even if it removes the

[0024] Moreover, the container 19 made of synthetic resin of the example 4 of a comparison of the compressive force which reversal deformation produces is larger than the conventional container 15 made of synthetic resin of the example 1 of a comparison, and at this point, although improved, if reversal

load (compressive force) used as the cause.

deformation arises, even if it will remove the load (compressive force) used as that cause, it does not restore reversal deformation.

[0025] Therefore, according to the container 1 made of synthetic resin of this operation gestalt, while the rigidity over reversal deformation is improved remarkably, it is clear from Table 1 to have the outstanding stability.

[0026] In addition, with this operation gestalt, although the 2nd rib 14 is formed so that bigger bottom crevice 10b may be crossed, it may be prepared in top crevice 10a, and may be prepared in both crevices 10a and 10b.

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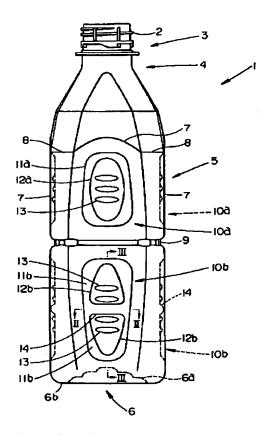
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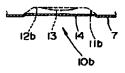
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1] FIG. 1

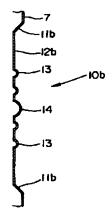


[Drawing 2] FIG. 2



[Drawing 3]

FIG. 3



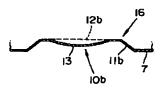
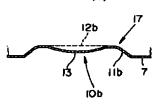


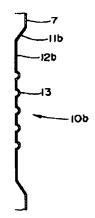
FIG. 5(b)



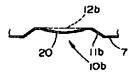
[Drawing 7] FIG. 7

[Drawing 8]

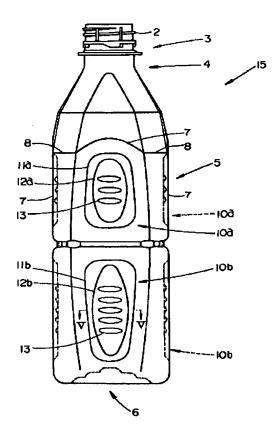
FIG. 8



[Drawing 10] FIG.10

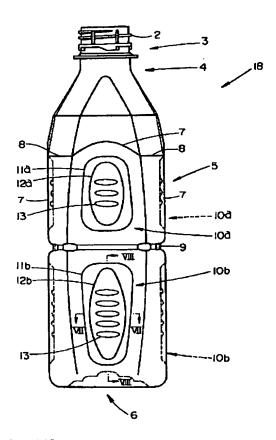


[Drawing 4] FIG. 4

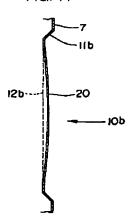


[Drawing 6]

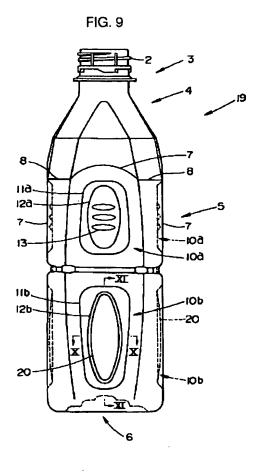
FIG. 6



[Drawing 11] FIG. 11



[Drawing 9]



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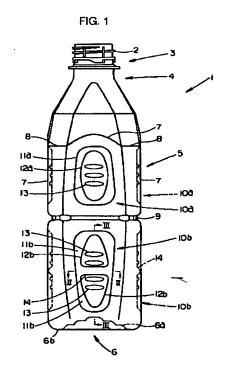
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(54) 【発明の名称】 合成樹脂製容器

(57)【要約】

【課題】内容物充填後、多段に積み重ねて貯蔵しても凹部がクリープ変形を起こしにくく、該クリープ変形が永久変形を起こさない合成樹脂製容器を提供する。

【解決手段】口部3と、該口部3に接続し該口部3から下方に向けて拡径する首部4と、該首部4に接続し略四角形の横断面を備える胴部5と、該胴部5に接続して接地部6bを構成する底部6とからなる。胴部5の表面7の一部を容器内部に没入形成され、容器内部の減圧を吸収する凹部10a、10bを備える。凹部10bを横断するリブ14を設ける。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】外周にねじ部を備える口部と、該口部に接 続し該口部から下方に向けて拡径する首部と、該首部に 接続し略四角形の横断面を備える胴部と、該胴部に接続 して接地部を構成する底部とからなり、該胴部の表面の 一部を容器内部に没入して形成され容器内部の減圧を吸 収する凹部を備える合成樹脂製容器において、前記凹部 を横断するリブを設けたことを特徴とする合成樹脂製容 器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、胴部が略四角形の 横断面を備え、該胴部の表面の一部を容器内部に没入し て形成され容器内部の減圧を吸収する凹部を備える合成 樹脂製容器に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、コーヒー、醤油等の容器として、 ポリエチレンテレフタレート樹脂等からなり、図4示の ように、外周にねじ部2を備える口部3と、首部4と、 胴部5と、接地面を構成する底部6とを備える合成樹脂 製容器15が知られている。

【0003】前記合成樹脂製容器15の胴部5は、パネ ル面7と、パネル面7,7間に配せられた幅の狭い接続 面8とからなり、その横断面はパネル面7により略四角 形になっている。胴部5の横断面は、パネル面7と接続 面8とにより実際には八角形を形成しているが、接続面 8はパネル面7に較べて極く幅が狭いので、本明細書で は該横断面の形状を「略四角形」と称する。尚、パネル 面7と接続面8との接続部は面取りが施されていてもよ

【0004】パネル面7は、胴部5の略中央部に全周に **亘って設けられた周溝9により上下に隔てられ、それぞ** れパネル面7の一部を容器内部に没入して形成され容器 内部の減圧を吸収する上側凹部10 a と、凹部10 a よ り大きい下側凹部10bとが設けられている。

【0005】前記構成の合成樹脂容器15では、前記コ ーヒー、醤油等の内容物を無菌状態で常温充填した後、 ねじ部2に螺着されるキャップ(図示せず)により密封 されると、前記内容物が容器内の酸素と化学反応を起こ して酸素が消費されるために、容器内部が減圧される。 また、合成樹脂容器15に、麦茶、ウーロン茶、ミネラ ルウォーター等のような炭酸を含まない清涼飲料を殺菌 のために高温充填したときにも、密封後に前記清涼飲料 が冷却されると、前記コーヒー、醤油等と同様に、容器 内部が減圧される。このとき、合成樹脂容器 15は、パ ネル面7に前記凹部10a,10bが設けられているの で、前記減圧を吸収して該減圧による容器の変形を避け ることができる。

【0006】しかしながら、近年、原料コストの低減の

ような合成樹脂容器15を、前記内容物を充填、密封 後、多段に積み重ねておくと、貯蔵中に下段の合成樹脂 容器15が上段の容器15の重量により前記下側凹部1 0 bが容器外方に反転するクリープ変形を起こし、該変 形は荷重が除かれた後にも復元しない永久変形になると いう不都合がある。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、かかる不都 合を解消して、内容物充填後、多段に積み重ねて貯蔵し 10 ても凹部がクリープ変形を起こしにくく、該クリープ変 形が永久変形を起こさない合成樹脂製容器を提供するこ とを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】かかる目的を達成するた めに、本発明の合成樹脂製容器は、口部と、該口部に接 続し該口部から下方に向けて拡径する首部と、該首部に 接続し略四角形の横断面を備える胴部と、該胴部に接続 して接地部を構成する底部とからなり、該胴部の表面の 一部を容器内部に没入して形成され容器内部の減圧を吸 収する凹部を備える合成樹脂製容器において、前記凹部 を横断するリブを設けたことを特徴とする。

【0009】本発明の合成樹脂製容器によれば、前記凹 部を横断するリブが設けられているので、内容物充填 後、多段に積み重ねて貯蔵し、下段の合成樹脂製容器に 上段の容器の重量がかかったときに、該凹部がクリープ 変形を起こしにくい。また、本発明の合成樹脂製容器に よれば、前記凹部を横断するリブが設けられているの で、該凹部は横圧縮荷重により反転変形を起こしても、 荷重を取り除くことにより、容易に変形を復元すること 30 ができる。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】次に、添付の図面を参照しながら 本発明の実施の形態についてさらに詳しく説明する。図 1は本実施形態の合成樹脂製容器の正面図、図2は図1 のII-II線断面図、図3は図1のIII-III線 断面図である。

【0011】本実施形態の合成樹脂製容器1は、図1示 のように、外周にねじ部2を備える口部3と、首部4 と、胴部5と、接地面を構成する底部6とを備えてい る。胴部5はパネル面7と、パネル面7.7間に配せら れパネル面7に較べて極く幅が狭い接続面8とからな り、その横断面は、パネル面7により略四角形になって いる。

【0012】前記首部4は、口部3に接続し、口部3か ら下方に向けて拡径すると共に、その横断面が次第に円 形から略四角形に変化する。また、前記底部6は、容器 内部に膨出する膨出部6 a を備え、膨出部6 a の外周部 に平らな接地面6bが形成されている。

【0013】パネル面7は、胴部5の略中央部に全周に ために合成樹脂容器15の目付量の低減が望まれ、この 50 亘って設けられた周溝9により上下に隔てられ、それぞ れパネル面7の一部を容器内部に没入して形成され、容 器内部の減圧を吸収する上側凹部10aと、凹部10a より大きな下側凹部 10 bとが設けられている。前記凹 部10a, 10bは、パネル面7から容器内部に没入す る斜面11a, 11bと、斜面11a, 11bに囲まれ た底面12a, 12bとからなり、底面12a, 12b にはさらに容器外方に膨出する複数の第1リブ13が設 けられている。また、凹部 1 O a より大きな下側凹部 1 0 bの底面12 bには、その略中央に容器外方に膨出す ると共に凹部10bを横断する第2リブ14が設けら れ、凹部10bが第2リブ14により二分されている。 【0014】第1リブ13は、上側凹部10aの底面1 2aに3個、下側凹部10bの底面12bに4個設けら れ、底面12bでは第2リブ14の上下に2個ずつ配設 されている。また、図2及び図3に示す様に、第2リブ 14は第1リブ13より大きく、その頂点はパネル面7 よりもわずかに内方に位置している。

【0015】次に、ミネラルウォーターを常温充填によ り満注充填して、ねじ部2にキャップを螺着して密封し た合成樹脂製容器1の胴部5を周溝9の上方で、圧縮試 20 験器により両側から挟んで横圧縮し、該横圧縮の内圧に より、凹部10a、10bが容器外方に反転変形したと きの圧縮力(kgf)を測定して、耐クリープ変形性の 指標とした。合成樹脂製容器は、前記圧縮力の値が大き いほど、耐クリープ変形性に優れているものと考えられ る。供試本数5本について、前記圧縮力及び該圧縮力を 取り除いたときの変形の復元性を表 1 に示す。

【0016】比較のために、図4及び図5に示す従来の 合成樹脂製容器 15 (比較例 1)、合成樹脂製容器 15 を一部改良したもの(比較例2)、図6乃至図8示の合 30 成樹脂製容器18(比較例3)、図9乃至図11示の合*

* 成樹脂製容器19 (比較例4) について、前記合成樹脂 製容器1と同様にして圧縮試験器により横圧縮した。供 試本数5本について、前記横圧縮の内圧により、凹部1 0 a, 10 bが容器外方に反転変形したときの圧縮力 (kgf)及び該圧縮力を取り除いたときの変形の復元 性を表1に併せて示す。

【0017】比較例1の合成樹脂製容器15は、前記 「従来の技術」の項で述べたとおりの構成である。さら に詳しくは、前記凹部10a、10bの底面12a、1 10 2 b は 平面 と なって おり、 底面 1 2 a , 1 2 b から 容器 外方に膨出するリブ13が、上側凹部10aの底面12 aに3個、下側凹部10bの底面12bに5個設けられ ている。また、図5(a)に示す様に、斜面11bと底 面12bとの接続部16が直線状に交差している。

【0018】比較例2の合成樹脂製容器は、図5(b) に示す様に斜面11bと底面12bとの接続部17が曲 面状になっていることを除いて、比較例1の合成樹脂製 容器15と同一の構成となっている。

【0019】また、比較例3の合成樹脂製容器18は、 図6及び図7に示すように、合成樹脂製容器15に比較 して下側凹部10bの斜面11bの幅を広く、底面12 bの幅を狭く構成されていることを除いて、比較例1の 合成樹脂製容器15と同一の構成である。

【0020】また、比較例4の合成樹脂製容器19は、 図9乃至図11に示すように、下側凹部10bの底面1 2 bの中央部を全体的に容器外側に膨出させた膨出部 2 0が形成されていることを除いて、比較例1の合成樹脂 製容器15と同一の構成である。

[0021]

【表1】

			実施形態	比較例1	比較例2	比較例3	比較例4
反転変	試料	1	16.4	7.5	6.8	7.0	10.0
		2	15.0	7.8	7. 5	7.4	10.3
形		3	18.8	7. 9	7. 1	7. 5	10.0
時の		4	15.8	8. 2	7. 5	7. 6	10.6
脏縮		5	16.6	7. 9	7.4	7. 5	9.8
カ	妆	均	16.5	7. 9	7.3	7.4	10.1
復	元	性	0	×	×	×	×

反転変形時の圧縮力: kgf

復元性:○…圧縮力を取り除くと復元する

×…圧縮力を取り除いても復元しない(永久変形)

【0022】表1のように、本実施形態の合成樹脂製容 器」は、反転変形時の圧縮力が大きく、また反転変形が 生じてもその原因となる荷重(圧縮力)を取り除くこよ 50 比較例1の従来の合成樹脂製容器15では、合成樹脂製

により、反転変形が復元する。

【0023】本実施形態の合成樹脂製容器1に対して、

10

容器1の約50%の圧縮力で反転変形が生じ、その原因となる荷重(圧縮力)を取り除いても反転変形は復元しない。比較例2の合成樹脂製容器及び比較例3の合成樹脂製容器18は比較例1の従来の合成樹脂製容器15と同等の圧縮力で反転変形が生じ、その原因となる荷重

(圧縮力) を取り除いても反転変形は復元しない。

【0024】また、比較例4の合成樹脂製容器19は、 反転変形が生じる圧縮力は比較例1の従来の合成樹脂製 容器15より大きく、この点では改良されているもの の、反転変形が生じるとその原因となる荷重(圧縮力) を取り除いても反転変形は復元しない。

【0025】従って、表1から本実施形態の合成樹脂製容器1によれば、反転変形に対する剛性が著しく改善されているとともに、優れた復元性を備えていることが明らかである。

【0026】尚、本実施形態では、第2リブ14は、より大きな下側凹部10bを横断する様に設けられているが、上側凹部10aに設けられてもよく、両方の凹部1*

* 0 a, 10 bに設けられていてもよい。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の合成樹脂製容器の一実施形態を示す正面図。

【図2】図1の11-11線断面図。

【図3】図1の111-111線断面図。

【図4】従来の合成樹脂製容器の一例を示す正面図。

【図5】図4のV-V線断面図。

【図6】合成樹脂製容器の一比較例を示す正面図。

【図7】図6のVII-VII線断面図。

【図8】図6のVIII-VIII線断面図。

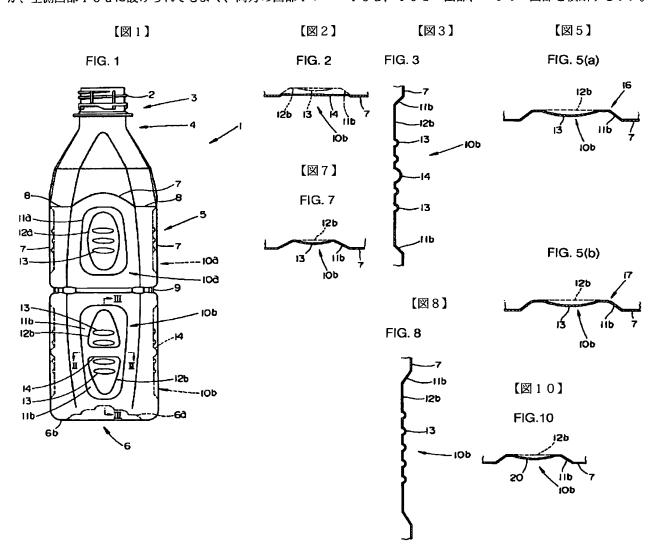
【図9】合成樹脂製容器の他の比較例を示す正面図。

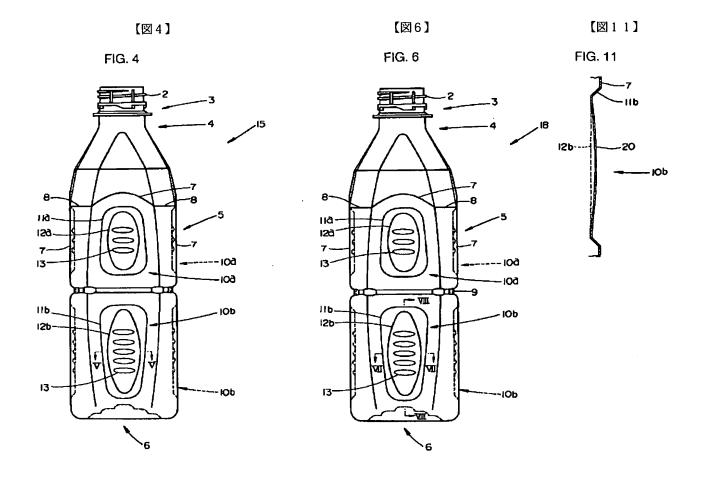
【図10】図9のX-X線断面図。

【図11】図9のXI-XI線断面図。

【符号の説明】

1…合成樹脂製容器、 2…ねじ部、 3…口部、 4 …首部、 5…胴部、6…底部、 7…胴部の表面、 10a,10b…凹部、 14…凹部を横断するリブ。





【図9】

FIG. 9

